

THE *Carolina Farmer*

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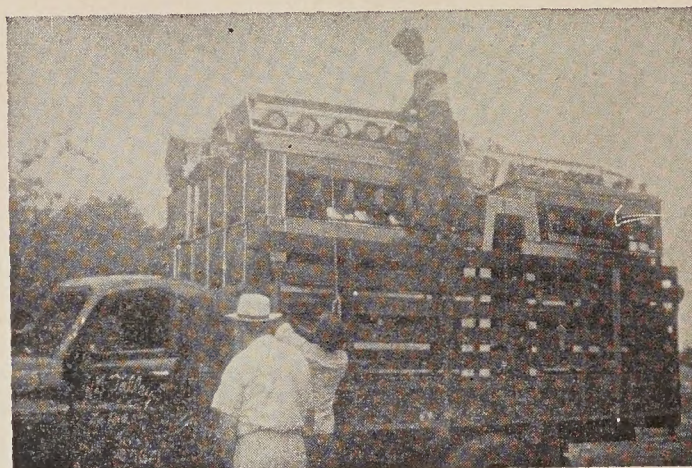


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NORTH CAROLINA
Rural Electric Cooperatives

OCTOBER 1951

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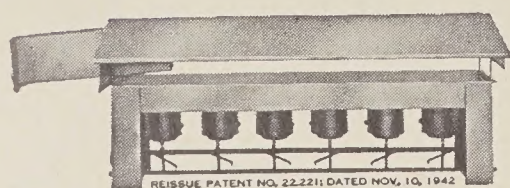
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WATTS COOKING

By NICK and the STAFF

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STATE FAIR . . . The annual trek of thousands of North Carolina farm people will begin on October 16th and will last through the 20th. That is the date of the North Carolina State Fair. Some of the visitors may be a little disappointed this year because Government building restrictions have prevented the construction of several highly publicized buildings and improvements but it is a safe guess that everyone will have a good time.



"Nick" Nicholson

The Special Events Committee of your State Association of REA co-ops has prepared a fine exhibit for this year's fair and it is sure to cause comment. The exhibit is a fully electrified farm complete with lights, running water and telephone. A property of the Aluminum Company of America, the exhibit originally cost more than \$10,000.00 and was borrowed by the State Association because of its educational features. Look for your REA co-op exhibit at the State Fair.

WINTER . . . With November almost here and the smell of Winter in the air we hear various predictions as to how good or bad Ole Man Winter will be this time. We hardly had any Winter at all last year and it looks like we might not have too much really cold weather again if one test can be relied upon. There are several ways to tell but Mr. Andrew Jefferson Jackson, of Fuquay, N. C., has the best. You just examine a corn shuck. If the shuck is heavy and thick then nature has provided the corn for a hard Winter and it would be well for you to look out. If the shuck is thin then it is a good bet that Winter will be mild . . . If you have a better way of learning what is in store for us this Winter please let us know.

WATER SHORTAGE—POWER SHORTAGE . . . Governor Scott has been proven right again. Since the beginning of his administration he has told the people of North Carolina that more power generating facilities are needed. Officials of the power companies said he was wrong, that there would be no shortage of power in North Carolina and that sufficient facilities existed to provide all the power needed for the immediate future. The unusual dry weather that has been ours for the past several weeks has brought an answer that can not be denied.

Instead of feeling guilty or ashamed of what they have brought on our state, the power company boys are happy about this shortage of power that has proved them wrong. They are happy because the shortage is mostly confined to hydro-electric projects and in most cases this means a Government financed project because the power companies rely more on steam plants than water power. They are happy because they feel that they have gained a point when they see a Government operated project in trouble. They are happy too because the trouble for the hydro projects was brought about

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OUR FRONT COVER

October means Halloween parties for young and old. Now that the harvest season is almost over it is time for fun. So let's scoop out a pumpkin, dress up in our most fantastic costumes and go out to meet the ghosts and goblins . . . After everyone has been properly scared there will still be plenty of time for that party the kids look forward to . . .

The Carolina Farmer

Dedicated To Better Rural Living

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SERVING THE MEMBERS OF RURAL ELECTRIC COOPERATIVES IN NORTH CAROLINA

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MAIL



BOX

BESSEMER CITY . . . I read everything in our magazine called THE CAROLINA FARMER about the things that are so important to farmers. Most of all I like the information it gives us about the use of electricity on the farm. I appreciate electricity more than anything else on my farm.

Nick, I have a question that I sure would appreciate an answer on. Will you please tell me just how many feet there are in five acres of land? Here is my problem: A man has five acres of land that he would like to use for a peanut farm. His deed states that the following is the dimensions of his land: Back line—500.57 feet, One side—700.30 feet, One side—400 feet, Front—300.20 feet. Is this the average feet for five

acres? Let me hear from you real soon.

Mitchell H. Bean
Route 2

(Editor's Note . . . There are 43,560 (sq) feet in an acre, so five acres would contain 217,800 (sq) feet. Without the angles of the dimensions it looked like it was just about impossible to answer Mr. Beams question but by using a graph we came up with a total of 223,911.08 (sq) feet in his farm or a total of 5.11 acres. Perhaps our readers would like to try for a better answer . . .)

STOKESDALE . . . We have been receiving THE CAROLINA FARMER for several months and like it very much. The interesting articles about using electric power on the farm are just what we need. Now, I understand that the board of directors of my co-op have directed you not to send the magazine to me anymore. THE CAROLINA FARMER is just what I am and what I need so please keep sending it as before . . .

R. M. Faulks
(Editor's Note . . . We are happy to comply with Mr. Faulk's request . . .)



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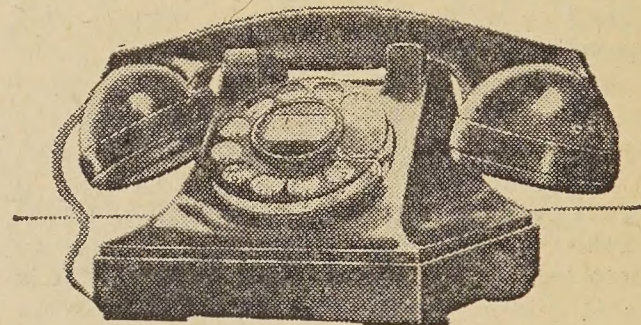
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CHARGE THAT LINE

Let's tackle this problem of inadequate wiring from a different angle.

Now, we're sitting in the fuse-box. For the home team, we have Voltage in at full-back. He's the pusher. At tail-back, we have Amperage. He packs a jolt. On the defensive, the opponents have a line-backer named Resistance. This is a switch-play-go ahead, flip the switch. Current, a flash of light, grabs an electron and heads for the line like—well, anyway, Voltage gets behind Amperage and begins to shove.

Here's the peculiar part of this game. The bigger the defensive line, the smaller the line-backer-Resistance, vice-versa, the smaller the line, the bigger this boy Resistance. And the bigger he is, the hotter his temper. When Voltage and Amperage begin to shove him around, he begins to burn. When the game gets to this point, it's pretty hopeless. The only thing left to do is to send in the Water Boy.

the theme of this year's N. C. State Fair at Raleigh October 16-20, according to Dr. J. S. Dorton, Fair manager.

"We have always tried to make the State Fair an outstanding educational event," said Dr. Dorton, "and

this year's fair will have bigger and better exhibits of farm products, and industrial and commercial achievements. But many folks come to the fair to have fun, and our entertainment program in 1951 is unsurpassed in the history of the fair."

Trotting and pacing horse races will be held Tuesday, Thursday and Friday afternoons and some of the finest thoroughbred racers in the country will compete, under the auspices of the U. S. Trotting Association.

Jack Kochman and his Hell Drivers will present their "Cavalcade of Thrills," auto spills and crashes, on Wednesday afternoon and Friday night. A.A.A.-sanctioned automobile races will be held Saturday afternoon.

The James E. Strates' midway will include more than 50 rides and shows, and George Hamid will present the colorful and action-packed grandstand revue every evening, and between afternoon events.

Bascom Lamar Lunsford, the "Minstrel of the Appalachians," will direct the fourth annual State Fair Folk Festival on a platform in front of the main exhibit buildings each morning, afternoon and evening. These square-dancing, guitar-strumming, dancing contests will be free entertainment.

Fireworks displays will be presented each evening at the conclusion of the grandstand show.

A "new look" will greet the more than a quarter-of-a-million visitors to the 1951 N. C. State Fair to be held in Raleigh October 16-20, according to Dr. J. S. Dorton, the fair manager. This includes construction on the mammoth livestock judging arena and exhibition hall which is the center of the \$2,000,000 expansion program at the fairgrounds, plus many new program features planned for this year's fair.

The "Fair of Tomorrow" expansion program will not be complete until 1952, but one unit—a Youth Center to house rural boys and girls who show, judge and exhibit farm animals and other products at the fairgrounds—will be ready for use this year. "Sidewalk contractors" will find construction on the ultra-modern, 9,500-seat arena an attraction.

New program features at the 1951 fair include: A cow-milking contest

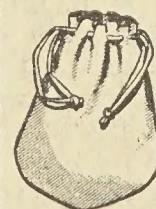
between Governor W. Kerr Scott and Commissioner of Agriculture L. Y. Ballentine on Thursday afternoon. Both are prominent dairymen and they have challenged one another to a milking contest.

An accuracy bait-casting contest on Wednesday morning, and an exhibit of home-made artificial lures, will be new attractions designed to appeal to the multitude of fishermen in the State. Entries in these contests should be mailed or delivered in time to reach the N. C. Wildlife Resources Commission, P. O. Box 2919, Raleigh, on or before October 12.

Special guests at the 1951 fair will include "Rural Newcomers to North Carolina" and veterans of the Korean war. The United Nations veterans need only to present discharge papers to gain admission at the gate and receive free tours of the grandstand and midway attractions.

The "Rural Newcomers"—farm families who have moved to North Carolina from another state or foreign country within the past 12 months—should write Dr. J. S. Dorton, State Fair, P. O. Box 1388, Raleigh for their tickets.

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SOCIAL ENGINEERING

By J. E. "Nick" Nicholson

"Social Engineering," you might say, is just another term for "Membership Information" or "Public Relations." Frankly, it is just that, but in many other aspects there is a big difference, especially when we compare such a function of the private power companies with the same function as seen through the activities of your "Electrification Advisor" of your REA financed cooperative.

In the case of private power companies the job appears to be much more simple, for when the responsibilities of good service and other requirements necessary in a well managed and operated utility are fulfilled, then as far as the general public is concerned the job is very well done. The operation of a cooperative, as far as the public is concerned is not much different except that each and every consumer is an owner and a potential officer of the organization. For this reason alone the cooperatives have a definite responsibility far greater than good service and management.

ENGINEERING AND OPERATION is the construction, operation and expansion of the generation, transmission, and distribution facilities, or the physical properties necessary to deliver electric energy, KWH, at a sustained voltage on a continuous basis to the consumer's entrance switch.

ADMINISTRATION is the whole job of management — administering the properties, reading the meters, billing the consumers, arranging financing and servicing the debt, recruiting the operating staff and providing them with safe and pleasant working conditions, conducting a program of sound public relations, planning, organizing, budgeting, staffing, controlling, directing and reporting. These and many more are the function of the manager.

CONSUMER SERVICE is a third field of operations, which more or less reflects the concern of the private utility for the continued expansion of uses for electric power and the increased use of such power. The private utility's responsibility ends at the consumer's service entrance switch. Whether or not a consumer's home is adequately wired is not within the utility's field of legal responsibility. The private utility is not interested, in most cases, in the use that is made by the consumer of the electricity that is delivered to him, except that serious efforts are made to provide services that are designed to cause the consumer to use more and more electricity. Customer service departments of most private utilities are emphasizing the all-electric kitchen and the all-electric laundry. They are promoting, through their advertising, good street lighting, good school lighting, and in fact good lighting everywhere—in the home, in the shop and on the farm.

After we take care of these three

fields of operation it would seem that we have described the utopian utility. As a matter of fact, the customers who come in contact with the consumer service personnel of most private utilities come away with the feeling that they have received something for nothing. Actually, of course, they pay for this service as the main object of these service departments is the promotion of electric appliances that will increase the customers' consumption of electric energy.

The Fourth Field of Operation

There is a fourth field of operation that is confined almost entirely to rural electric cooperatives. The private utility has no legal responsibility to operate in this field and by generally accepted tradition there is not even a moral obligation for the private utility to do anything more than has already been indicated.

This fourth field of operation is best found by consideration of the phenomenal increase in the use of electricity since its early beginning. When the Pearl Street Station began operating in New York City in 1882, electricity sold for 25c per kilowatt hour. Of course electricity then was used only to illuminate the windows of a few high class stores for a few evening hours but today there are more than 42,000,000 consumers.

Electric power has become a universal need. It has made the transition from a luxury to a vital necessity of life. While not as essential to human existence as air, water and food, it has become a close second. It has become the most essential and important of public utility services.

Members of REA financed cooperatives are familiar with the graphs and trend lines and curves used in their annual meeting reports to show the progress being made by the co-op in the increased use of electricity by its members. This increase in the

use of electricity is not confined to co-op members but is universal. The trend is easily recognizable and may be illustrated to some extent by a quick look at the situation in Raleigh late in 1949. At that time we moved the office of your state magazine from Greensboro to Raleigh and my wife and I immediately began looking at houses that were for sale. We found several two-bedroom houses that were priced from \$11,000.00 to \$12,500.00. In these houses the automatic water heater was the only electrical appliance already installed. After we bought our home we immediately installed a range, radio, refrigerator, washing machine, exhaust fan, heat controls, etc., and when we figured it all up we had about 10 per cent of the total cost of our home invested in electric using appliances. Since moving to Raleigh we have added a toaster, percolator, roaster, clock, sun and heat lamp, radio, waffle iron, kitchen mixer, vacuum cleaner, several floor and table lamps, and a small heater, all users of electricity. Raleigh is still not too good for television but we hope someday to add this important electricity user. With these additions we are rapidly approaching the time when our investment in electric appliances will exceed 20 per cent of the total cost of our home. Already the buyer of a ready-built home finds that most of the major appliances have become an integral part of the house instead of being considered incidental household furnishings.

This tremendous increase in the home use of electricity has caused private utilities in many cities to provide 100 ampere service entrances with three No. 2 service wires for their customers. Many utilities are scrapping five ampere meters and replacing them with 15 ampere meters now on hand, but are buying nothing for the future but 50 ampere meters. Such are the indications of the trend of future use of electricity in the home.

Civilizing Agriculture

The trend in the rural areas of North Carolina is shown by the phenomenal growth of the REA financed rural electric membership cooperatives. Increases in the use of electricity on the farm and in the rural home is just as sharp as that found in the cities in North Carolina and in many cases the KWH consumption is much greater due to the wide variety of uses found for electric power in easing rural living. In the areas served by REA financed co-ops the matter of rural electrification has (See Social Engineering on Page 24)

TOBACCO DISEASES CHALLENGE FARMERS

By H. R. Garris, Plant Pathologist, and R. R. Bennett, Tobacco Specialist
N. C. State College Extension Service

Tar Heel tobacco growers now face the biggest challenge in their history.

Diseases, notably black shank, have hit the flue-cured crop in North Carolina harder this summer than ever before. A large number of growers tried to get by with non-resistant varieties and in many cases the results were disastrous.

Even the black shank resistant varieties, such as Oxford 1, Oxford 1-181, the Vestas, and Dixie Bright 101, were damaged heavily by attacks of the disease in a few fields in some countries. Heavier damage was suffered by the moderately resistant varieties than by the three varieties carrying higher resistance.

As a result, many growers are asking:

"What next? Where do we go from here?"

Research is being continued, and every effort is being made to find varieties with good quality, good yields, and higher disease resistance. But because the problem is complex and such a large volume of work is required to develop even one acceptable variety, progress along these lines is slow at best.

Growers should not expect, in the very near future, varieties with higher resistance than is found in the varieties now available.

What, then can be done?

The individual farmer can do much to help solve his own problem of tobacco diseases. He can follow practices which research and experience have shown will contribute to success with the crop.

We have visited and observed a large number of tobacco fields in North Carolina this summer. We found black shank present in all but four or five flue-cured counties located on the fringe of the flue-cured area.

We discovered that Dixie Bright 101 was the predominating black shank resistant variety used by growers, with some acreage planted also to Dixie Bright 102, Oxford 1, Oxford 1-181, and the Vesta lines.

In general, Dixie Bright 101 has performed very satisfactorily in that good yield, good quality, and satisfactory resistance are in evidence throughout the State. However, in a few instances in several counties, Dixie Bright 101 as well as other

Tobacco Disease Is A Serious Threat To North Carolinas Largest Money Crop.

black shank resistant varieties did not live satisfactorily.

In one county where about half the acreage was planted to Dixie Bright 101, growers on about 20 farms out of 1,000 lost from 18 to 90 per cent of their tobacco in certain fields or parts of fields. In another county, about 15 farmers out of 600 lost a high percentage of the plants of resistant varieties to black shank.

These percentages of failure or partial failure, although severe in individual cases, were small when compared to the overall performance of resistant varieties.

Examination of fields where resistant varieties did not survive satisfactorily has led us to a number of conclusions. We present them here for the consideration of all growers:

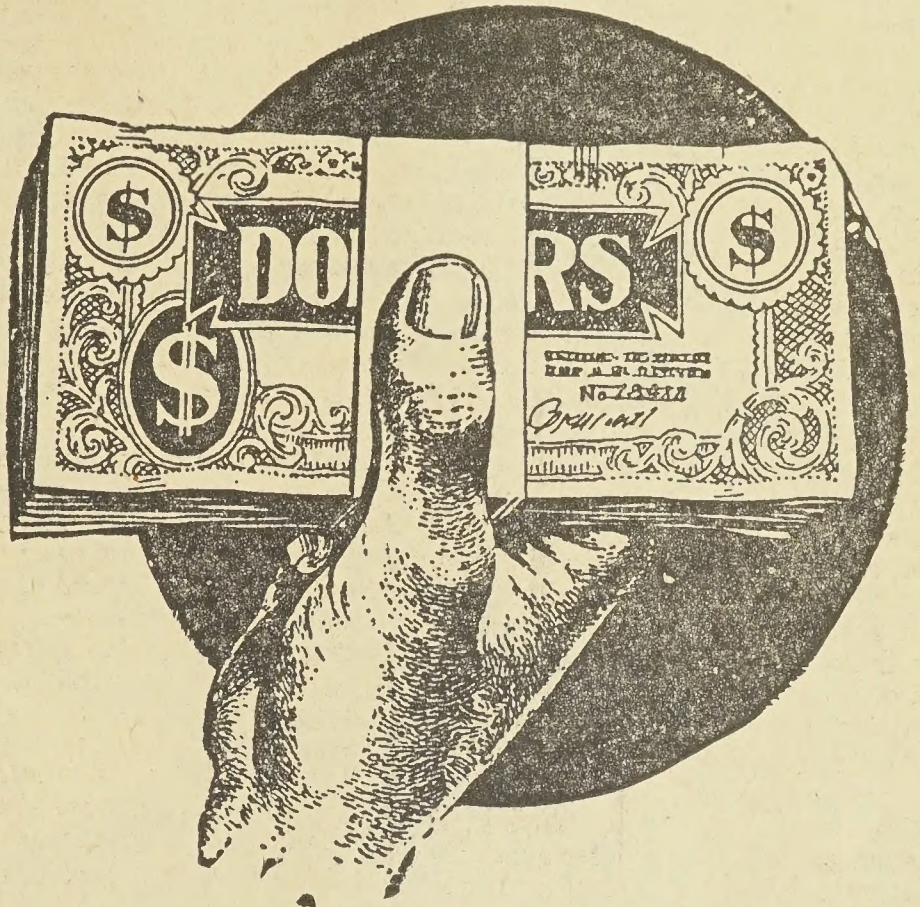
1. No varieties available today can be counted on to live 100 per cent on soils heavily infested with black shank. This has been recognized all along. However, proper rotation will support the resistance of varieties that are available and will contribute to the successful production of resistant varieties on disease-infested soil. A two-year rotation will help in many

cases, but in badly infested soil and where other conditions are unfavorable for tobacco (nematodes, wireworm, fertilizer injury, unfavorable weather), a three- or four-year rotation will be required in many cases. In case after case this year, county agents and others have seen that both resistant and non-resistant varieties survived better in fields where rotation was practiced than in fields where tobacco followed tobacco.

2. There are spots in various fields in the State and conditions under which all varieties may die more than a grower can afford to lose.

3. In all instances where resistant varieties were found dying to any great extent and where a portion of the field was planted to tobacco after tobacco, there was a striking difference in plant survival as compared to the area in the field where tobacco followed corn. In some instances the same variety had died 50 to 90 per cent on the portions of the field where tobacco was following tobacco, while in the rest of the field, with tobacco following corn, the variety was standing up 90 to 99 per cent.

(See Tobacco Diseases on Page 23)



POWER

REA SPECIALISTS

Water Systems Help

Automatic pressure water systems rank near the top of the list of electrical equipment when it comes to all-around usefulness on the farm, the specialists say. The average farm family pumps and carries tons of water every year. An electric pressure water system will provide a constant supply of water, day after day, with little attention for only a few cents a day. Water may be piped where it is needed, with automatic stock tanks and chicken and hog float valve arrangements to keep waterers filled without attention from the farm family.

"Not only does such a water system save time," the specialists declare, "but in addition it increases production of milk, meat and eggs. The logic of this is not hard to understand when you recall that milk is 87 percent water, meat is about 60 percent water and eggs are 65 percent water."

The REA specialists say that a farm water system can also be used to increase the yield from North Carolina gardens if provisions are made for watering during dry weather. A well-watered garden may produce 2 to 10 times as much as a garden depending on rainfall alone. Watering may be done by means of a rotating sprinkler, overhead pipes, porous hose, or by surface irrigation.

Aids to Dairying

Electricity is particularly useful in dairying, either in dairying on a large scale or when only a few cows are milked to supplement grain or general farming, the REA report points out. An electric milking machine, for example, will usually cut milking time in half with herds of 10 or more cows. Frequently the entire milking job can be turned over to women

(Continued on Page 11)



If it's a chore job on the farm or an every-day job in the home, nine chances out of ten electricity will do it better, faster and for less money, say farm electrification specialists of the Rural Electrification Administration in a special report prepared for *The Carolina Farmer*.

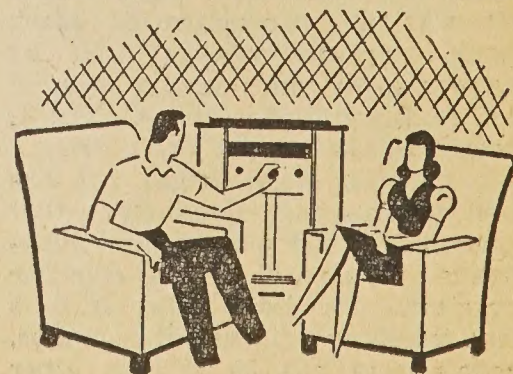
Sketching some of the possibilities opening up to North Carolina farmers, the report points out that electricity not only brings rural people city conveniences—electric lights, running hot and cold water, electric refrigeration and electrical household equipment and appliances—but also provides the means of more efficient farm production by taking over scores of routine farm jobs.

Interest in Home Freezers

New uses of electrical equipment are being brought to light and developed every year, REA reports. Of

special interest to farmers this year, the specialists say, is the farm-sized food freezer and storage cabinet—a family-size locker plant which the farmer with electricity can set up in his basement, kitchen or in some other convenient place. With one of these he can keep fresh meat right on the farm during dog days, eat strawberries from his own patch in January and have garden-fresh peas all the year round, all without driving to the locker plant in town.

Even more widely known for its contribution to better farm living, the specialists report, is the household refrigerator. This not only provides refrigeration for food used by the farm family, but also for keeping small quantities of milk, cream, butter, eggs and poultry produced for market. Where larger refrigeration capacity is required, walk-in coolers may be installed.



ON THE FARM

REPORT ON VARIETY OF FARM JOBS DONE BY ELECTRICITY

(Continued from Page 10)

and children, during the rush season at least, machines are available.

Running water for the dairy not only aids in meeting sanitation requirements, but saves time and labor in washing utensils and in cleaning barns and milk rooms. Automatic dairy water heaters also contribute to greater efficiency and cleanliness while the availability of a constant supply of water for the dairy cows



through automatic drinking cups helps to assure maximum milk production.

Many farmers find that with electricity, it is profitable to install an electric milk cooler and sell whole milk instead. Immersion-type milk coolers are available in sizes varying from coolers made to hold two-cans to those of 12-can capacity. These are satisfactory for both cooling and storing milk and enable the farmer to meet cooling requirements. Dry cold-storage boxes of various capacities are also available, but where these are used it is usually necessary to pre-cool the milk by means of an aerator.

Turns the Separator

"If a farmer wishes to sell cream instead of whole milk, electricity will help him, turning the separator while he finishes the milking," the specialists add. "Either a small motor can be belted to his old cream separator or a new separator with a built-in motor may be purchased."

For poultry raisers, one of the most popular pieces of electrical equipment is the electric chick brooder. This is fully automatic, requires no re-fueling and has little fire hazard. With such brooders, either commercial or homemade, farmers have found that it is little or no more trouble to raise 1,000 or 1,500 chicks

than it used to be to raise 500 chicks with brooders that had to be watched, refueled and tended. This is especially true where an electric water system is available to supply necessary drinking water.

Power in Poultry Raising

Many aids are also available for farmers with laying flocks. The specialists say that where electricity is available, poultry raisers have found it profitable to use lights in the hen-house during the fall and winter months to maintain egg production when days begin to get shorter and layers ordinarily go into a seasonal slump. Inexpensive water warmers are also available to keep poultry waterers from freezing over during cold weather and cutting down on egg production.

REA reports indicate that one of the most effective types of electric equipment is the home-made pig brooder. This is simply a small, home-made shelter heated by an ordinary electric light bulb, usually about



150 watt. Figures show that on the average, out of every 10 pigs farrowed alive, as many as three die before weaning time, most of them during the first few days as the result of chilling or crushing. Since these home-made electric brooders provide shelter for the pigs away from the sows, they virtually eliminate these losses.

Free plans for these brooders, as well as for other home-made electrical equipment are available from rural electric cooperatives or direct from REA, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington 25, D. C.

It's fine to tell how you caught 'em



... **BUT** your party-line neighbor may be waiting

What a temptation it is at times to tell that story the "long way"! But a little friendly consideration for party-line neighbors goes a long way, too. Follow these four easy steps to party-line harmony:

- Share the line freely with others
- Release the line in an emergency
- Answer your telephone promptly
- Give called party time to answer

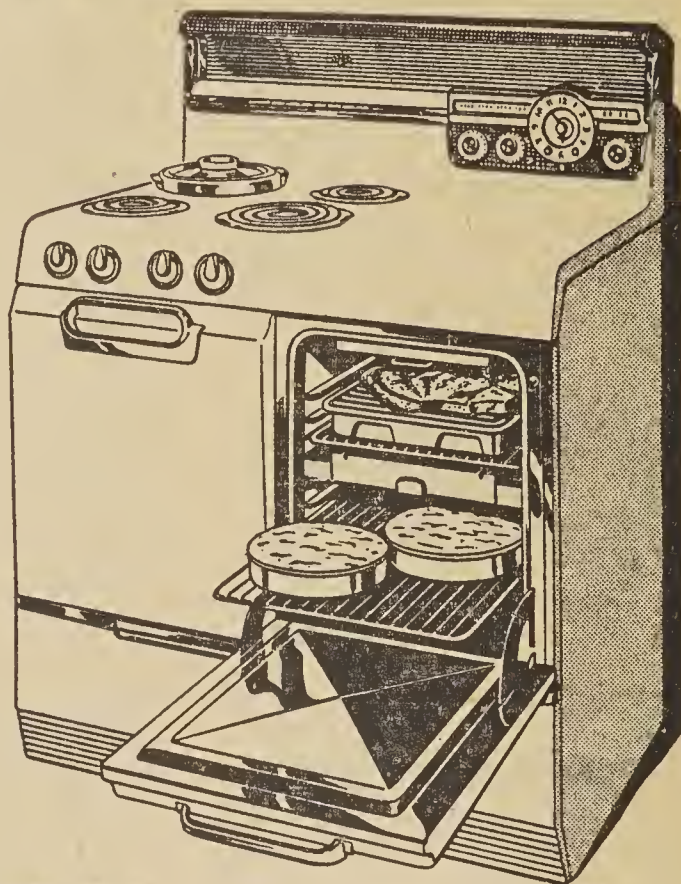
SOUTHERN BELL TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH COMPANY



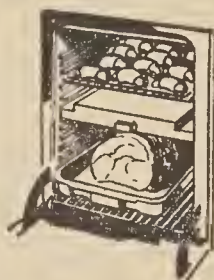
Simplify meal-making with the new **FRIGIDAIRE** "Wonder Oven" Electric Range

HERE'S THE ELECTRIC RANGE you've been waiting for. A range that gives you the convenience and time-saving features of double-oven cooking—in a single "Wonder Oven"! Yes, in Frigidaire's exclusive "Wonder Oven" you can bake and broil in the same oven at the same time! Roast meat in one oven at one temperature, while baking rolls or potatoes in the other oven at a different temperature. For the "Wonder Oven" can be used as *two* ovens, each with its own heating units and automatic controls—or, in just a few seconds, it becomes one extra-large oven.

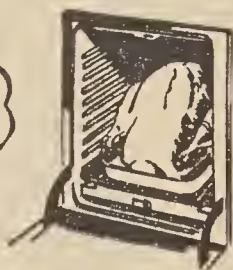
Other features include Radiantube Cooking Surface Units, Cook-Master Oven Control, two-speed electric Time-Signal and Triple-Duty Thermizer Cooker.



LOOK...
IT'S TWO OVENS



...NOW
IT'S ONE OVEN!



You actually have two separate ovens when the movable Divider heating unit is in the center position. But for most of your baking and roasting, you'll use just the upper half of the Wonder Oven—which saves on current.

When you have an unusually large roast or a lot of baking to do, simply move the Divider heating unit to its bottom position. Then you'll have one oven nearly twice as large—big enough to hold a 30-pound turkey!

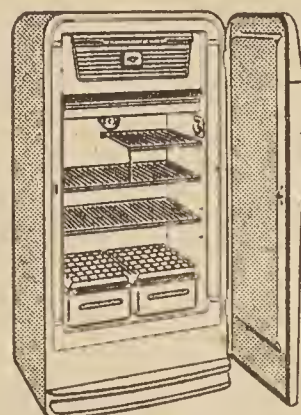
There's a Frigidaire Dealer near you. See him next time you're in town. Or write Frigidaire Division of General Motors, Dayton 1, Ohio.

Frigidaire reserves the right to change specifications, or discontinue models, without notice.

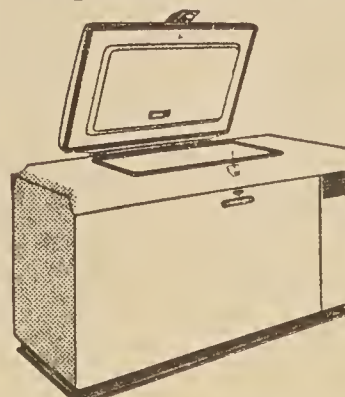
FRIGIDAIRE Home Appliances

Refrigerators • Electric Ranges • Automatic Washer • Electric Ironers
Food Freezers • Electric Dehumidifier • Electric Water Heaters
Automatic Clothes Dryers • Air Conditioners

Simplify food-keeping with these brilliant new Frigidaire Appliances



New Master Model MO-81 has total capacity of 8.1 cu. ft. Full-width Super-Freezer Chest holds 41 lbs. of frozen food. Has full-width Chill Drawer, aluminum shelves that can't rust, large-capacity twin Hydrators, new spring-powered door latch, one-piece cabinet construction. *Made* for once-a-week shopping!



Frigidaire Food Freezers in several sizes, safeguard your frozen foods for months on end. All models have Frigidaire's Sealed-Tight cabinet construction, sliding Storage Baskets, counter-balanced tops, interior light and are powered by the world-famous cold maker, the Frigidaire Meter-Miser.

3 NEW FRIGIDAIRE MODELS



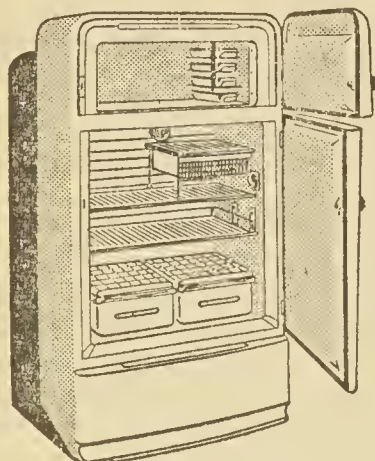
**MADE
FOR ONCE-
A-WEEK
SHOPPING!**



Now you can have a refrigerator that lets you decide when to shop. Perhaps it's a day when stores are less crowded — parking is simpler, shopping's more leisurely. Whatever day you choose, you have the assurance that your Frigidaire Refrigerator will give you plenty of space — and the right kind of cold — for keeping all your foods safe from one shopping trip to the next. Shown here are representative models of Frigidaire's complete line.

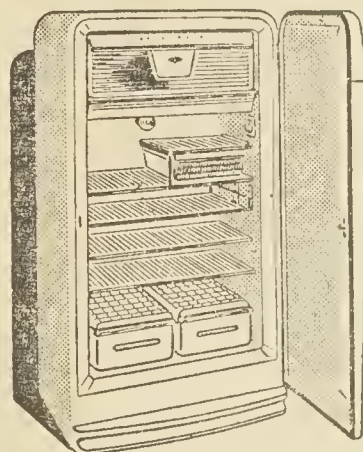
◀ **FRIGIDAIRE MASTER MODEL—MO-81** gives you 8.1 cu. ft. of storage space. Its full-width Super-Freezer Chest holds over 41 lbs. of frozen foods. You have 15.7 sq. ft. of shelf area and more space between shelves. Twin, stacking Hydrators give you moist-cold storage space for over 19 quarts of fruits and vegetables. Famous Meter-Miser mechanism provides a constant flow of safe cold top to bottom.

Frigidaire reserves the right to change specifications, or discontinue models, without notice.



**FRIGIDAIRE
IMPERIAL MODEL**

IO-100—a new and different 10 cu. ft., 2-door refrigerator — gives you *three* kinds of cold, each with its own refrigerating system. Food-Freezer Cold in Locker-Top, Super-Safe Cold in food compartment, and Super-Moist Cold in Hydrators. Truly, America's finest refrigerator!



**FRIGIDAIRE
DE LUXE MODEL**

DO-107 has 10.7 cu. ft. of storage space, full-width Super-Freezer Chest with 49 lb. capacity, Cold-Wall Cooling in food compartment. Has all the latest food-keeping features including Frigidaire's exclusive Quickcube Ice Trays and the new, improved Meter-Miser mechanism.

FARMERS HARDWARE & SUPPLY CO.

"EVERYTHING FOR THE FARM AND HOME"

MOCKSVILLE, N. C.

ANSON SUPPLY COMPANY, INC.

WATER SYSTEMS AND PLUMBING SUPPLIES

WADESBORO, N. C. - PHONE 300

Z-3

Your Director's Responsibility

There is no more important cog in the drive wheels of a REA financed cooperative than its board of directors. It is through the board—the elected representatives of the members—that the members run their cooperative for their benefit.

At this season of the year when cooperatives are holding their annual meetings and electing or re-electing their board of directors to serve them, it is a good time to review the authority, duties and responsibility vested in board members.

Generally speaking the responsibilities of board members are collective and not individual. As an individual a co-op director has no authority, except such as may be delegated to him by the entire board of directors. Directors act as an assembled board and are charged with full responsibility for the supervision and control of the co-op's affairs.

Has Certain Personal Responsibilities

It is important, however, for a director to recognize that to fully discharge his duties as a member of the co-op board of directors, he personally has certain responsibilities. Some of these major responsibilities call for the exercise of independent judgment and consideration, even though the action of the board represents the collective thinking of all the board members. It may be well to emphasize a few of these major responsibilities as a matter of information for co-op members.

A director should be well informed on all matters requiring board attention. His knowledge should include as much information as is possible for him to obtain on matters affecting the co-op, agricultural conditions, activities of other co-ops and business conditions generally. Of course, he should be familiar with the basic legislation under which the cooperative operates as well as the historical background of the co-op.

As a board member he is responsible for establishing policies including those in the fields of membership and public relations, fiscal and financial operations, and for establishing operating policies that will serve to guide the manager and co-op employees in all phases of the management of the cooperative. He must at all times keep in mind the interests of the members since he has had a definite duty to protect these interests.

Qualified and efficient management is a basic necessity for effective operation of all cooperatives. The appointment of key personnel calls for the sound judgment of all directors. Such judgment is also needed in deciding on policies for fixing salaries; for establishing policies for employment of other personnel; for the appointment of such committees as may be required; and for the delegation of authority to the co-op manager to conduct the business of the cooperative.

A good co-op director will take whatever steps he finds to be necessary to assure himself that the operations of your cooperative are in conformity with the law, the regulations under the law, and the policies the board of directors has established.

As with the director of any well managed business corporation, a board member of your co-op is obligated to see that the affairs of the organization are being handled ef-



Varied business experience and a sincere desire to serve in the interests of their neighbors has made the South River EMC one of the largest and best managed in the state. Shown above, left to right are: J. T. Geddie, merchant; Roy V. Tew, Co-op Treasurer and veteran teacher; Kesler Butler, State Highway engineer; Miss Rebecca Evans, Co-op secretary

ficiently and economically.

Your director should take any necessary steps to assure himself that the co-op records and reports are complete and in accordance with REA requirements.

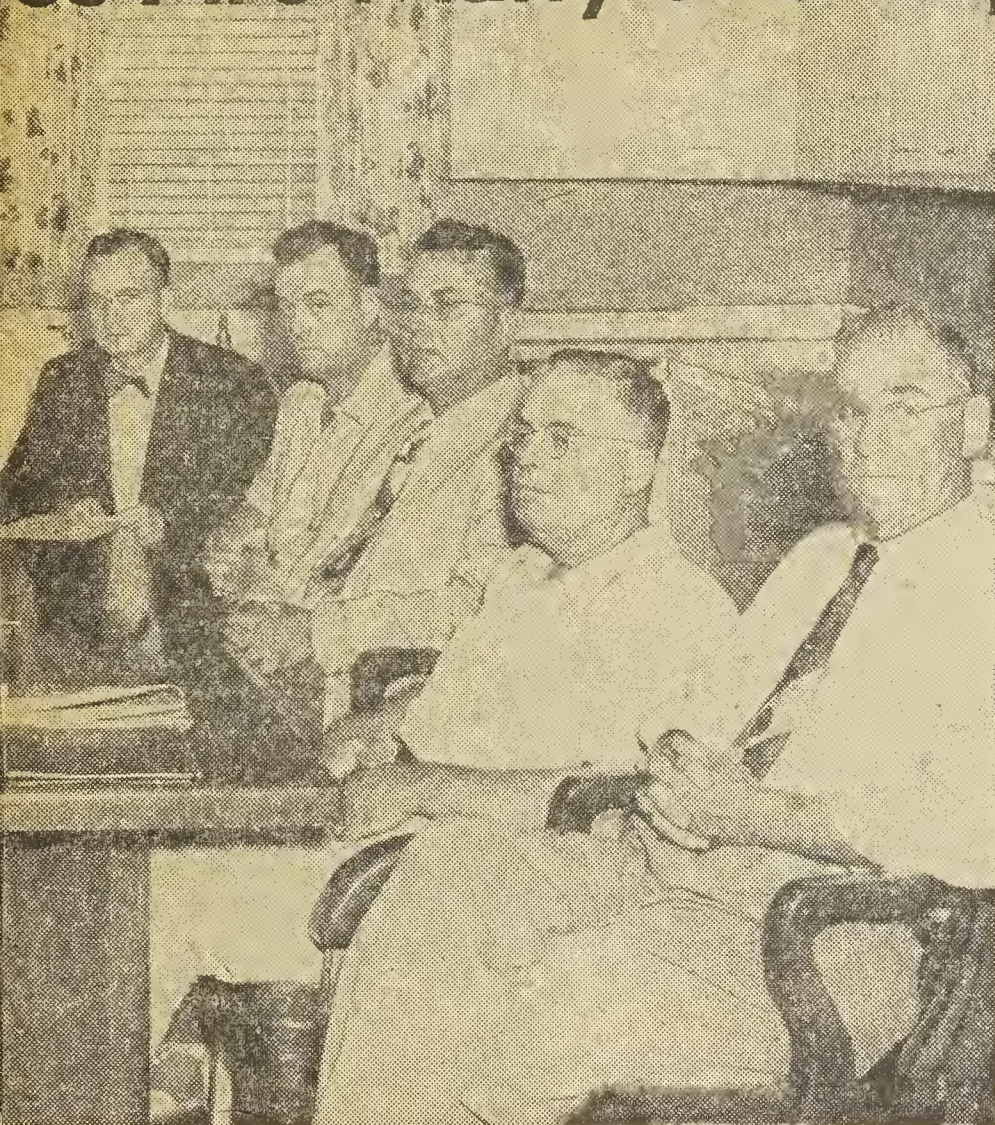
As a board member it is incumbent upon a director to work toward the objective of placing and maintaining the co-op on a sound financial basis without impairment to the service rendered or the progress made, and of making certain that the co-op is operated soundly in all respects.

As a basis for evaluating the effectiveness and soundness of the co-op's operation the board of directors hear the managers report at a regularly scheduled meeting once each month. Additional meetings are scheduled as the need arises.

Manager's Council Needed

REA financed cooperatives in North Carolina are fortunate in having as their managers as fine a group of executives to be found anywhere. In almost every case in North Carolina there is a cordial relationship between the co-op board and the manager. Through the years a bond of mutual trust and understanding has developed and the co-op directors have come to rely on the efficiency of their managers more and more. In making his monthly report to

es Are Many and Important



and farm owner; Joe C. Howard, Co-op president and successful farmer; R. R. Edwards, Co-op manager; Kyle Harrington, PMA secretary; L. A. Neal, merchant; L. D. Herrington, Tobacco warehouseman; J. Monroe Adams, Farmer. Close harmony between this board and Co-op management is one of the state's best examples of teamwork and mutual understanding and respect.

his board of directors the REA co-op manager is desirous of obtaining the full understanding of the board in an effort to effect a continuation of this relationship. The manager's reports are complete and effectively tell the story of the day-by-day operation of the cooperative. Alert directors ask many questions and secure from the manager any data necessary to fully discharge the obligation incumbent on the director to protect the interests of the members. As a further check on the manager's report the directors have available annually a complete audit report prepared by REA auditors which contain notations of important adjustments and suggestions for improvements that can be made.

It has been pointed out many times that a board of directors should establish sound policies, choose a competent manager, delegate definite authority to him, and let him carry out the details of those policies and responsibilities in the day-to-day affairs of the cooperative. However, no discussion of the function of a REA financed cooperative would be complete without mentioning these important facts. Only a few North Carolina boards refuse to delegate sufficient authority to their managers and it is to the advantage of the state's record that they are in the minority.

NA FARMER

Of course it is up to the board of directors of your co-op to make checks to see that its policies are carried out. But directors cannot expect to have an efficiently operating cooperative if they either as individuals or as a board interfere in those daily operating details.

Just as management should refer to the board as a whole any recommendations for changes in policies, the directors should leave the details to the manager. In most North Carolina cooperatives the board of directors and the manager pull together as an integrated team on which each knows and respects his and his teammates' responsibilities.

Few members of REA financed cooperatives in North Carolina who elect directors to serve on their board fully realize the important responsibilities that the elected board member must shoulder. But this inability to realize the full size of the job is not long shared by the newly elected board member, and it is not long before he is fully aware of his importance to the co-op and its members and is as determined as the veteran board members to do their utmost to fulfill their stewardship.

A DIRECTOR'S PLEDGE

I pledge to do my best for the cooperative association that has elected me to serve in a position of honor and trust.

I WILL:

Above all things be honest and diligent.

Place the interests of the association above my own personal interests.

Give as careful attention to the affairs of the cooperative as I give to my own business.

Give the necessary time to board meetings and other deliberations.

Study the business and problems of the association, and the broader consideration that affects its welfare.

Strive for continued and increased efficiency in the association.

Be prompt and attentive at all meetings of the directors so that there is no loss of valuable time.

Do independent and careful thinking, express my honest opinion, and not be a rubber stamp.

Be open-minded and a teamworker and realize that the individual views of board members cannot always prevail.

Remember that the majority rules and that the minority must fall in line.

Present the views of the board of directors to fellow members rather than my own, whenever I speak for the association.

Strive to keep this a members' cooperative and not let it become a directors' or managers' cooperative.

Represent the association in its entirety and not just the members from my community.

Do all in my power to have the association controlled democratically, including the election of directors.

. . The Carolina Homemaker . .

By MISS YORK KIKER, Home Economist

ENJOY AUTUMN 'COLOR'

When the frost is on the pumpkin, it's time to load the camera for "colorful" autumn snapshots of your week-end trips. And that means black and white, as well as full color. October's bright blue weather and the increasing festive spirit of November suggest the rural "color" of Hallowe'en, the checkered light of woodland hikes and the gathering of the family clan for Thanksgiving.

The scenic pictures of autumn trips are unlimited. The great fields tacked down by corn shocks, the hunter with his hound, or the last of the year's family picnics, have their peculiar seasonal setting that spell "color" even in black and white. By all means come to the State Fair, October 16-20, and capture some of the color, whether by camera or otherwise. You will long remember the interesting and educational exhibits.

Another way of capturing color is to save those fruits which you have left. Many will be gone but there are still some fruits which can be made into such things as jelly and jam. Just think how much color they will add to your meals, especially when outside it is rather gray and dreary.



It's Pumpkin Time in North Carolina.

Questions Answered On Freezer Management

QUESTION: Can you suggest any way to package vegetables so they can be used in small quantities to avoid leftovers?

ANSWER: Here is an idea for packaging vegetables so that you can conveniently take out any desired



Jellies, jams and preserves are easy to prepare.

quantity. Spread asparagus, pieces of broccoli, or small vegetables such as peas on a shallow pan and set it in the fast-freezing section of the freezer. Leave it there about 30 minutes. Then, package the vegetables and store in the freezer. You'll find it easy to remove the desired amount from the package because the vegetables are not frozen in a solid block.

QUESTION: What is the most practical way to arrange foods in the storage section of the freezer?

ANSWER: As you obviously realize, orderly arrangement contributes a great deal to good management in use of the freezer. Therefore, we suggest that you classify the frozen foods for grouping in the freezer. Thus you store all frozen fruits and vegetables in one part, baked things in another, meats in another, etc.

RIPE GRAPE AND PINEAPPLE JAM

2 pounds ripe grapes
1 cup canned, crushed pineapple, drained
6½ cups sugar

½ bottle fruit pectin

Slip skins from grapes. Heat pulp to boiling; cover; simmer 15 minutes; sieve to remove seeds. Chop or grind skins; add to sieved pulp. Measure 3 cups; add pineapple and sugar; mix thoroughly and heat to full rolling boil. Boil hard 1 minute; stir constantly. Remove from heat; stir in fruit pectin. Skim; seal in hot, sterilized glasses. Makes ten 6-ounce glasses.

GRAPE CONSERVE

4 pounds grapes
8 cups sugar
3 medium-sized oranges
2 lemons
2 cups English walnut (or pecans) meats, broken

Wash grapes; separate skins from pulp. Cook pulp until soft; sieve to remove seeds. Add skins; stir in sugar. Juice oranges and lemons. Thinly slice orange and lemon peels; cover with cold water and heat to boiling. Drain; add to grape mixture with fruit juices. Cook until thick, about 40 minutes. Add nut meats. Seal in hot, sterilized glasses. Makes fourteen 6-ounce glasses.

Beautility Aprons

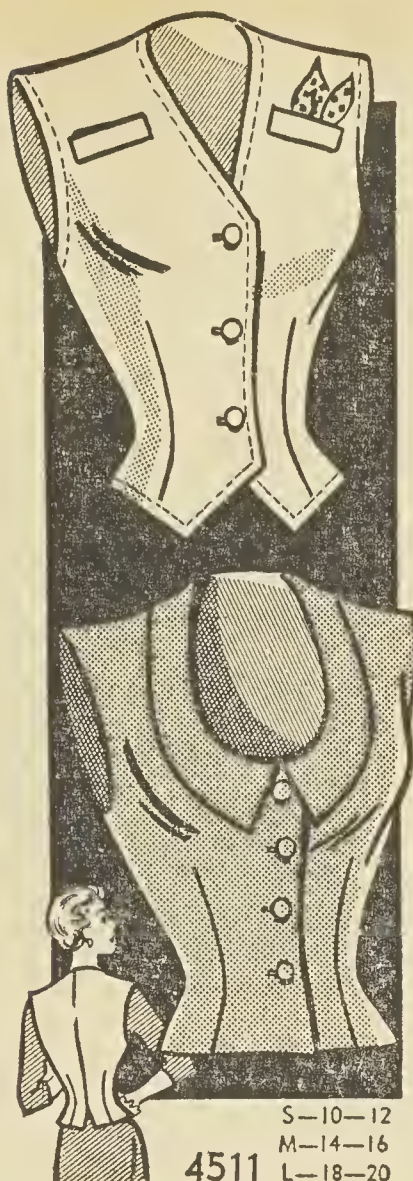


9379
SIZES
S—14—16
M—18—20
L—40—42

Everybody needs them, everybody wants them! Give a set of 2 aprons to a busy friend. A smart brisk coverall for worktimes, a ruffly sweet-heart for teatimes!

Pattern 9379, sizes small (15, 16), med. (18, 20), large (40, 42). Small size coverall, 2 yds. 35-in.

You Need These!



4511

S—10—12
M—14—16
L—18—20

A dashing tailored weskit to top your skirt 'n' shirt sets! And a sweetly feminine dress-up version with Paris neckline. Both easy!

Pattern 4511; small (10-12), medium (14-16), large (18-20). Top weskit (medium size) takes only ONE yd. 54-in. nap; other version, 1¾ yards 35-in. nap.

Two-Piecer



4507

SIZES 12—20

Wraps! Buttons! Cut from ONE main pattern part! That's the blouse. Hangs beautifully! Slender but walk-easy! Sew-simple too! That's the skirt. A honey of a two-piecer for any occasion.

Pattern 4507; 12, 14, 16, 18, 20. Size 16 takes 47/8 yds. 39-inch.

Household Hints

If you have trouble with waffles sticking and you are sure the temperature is right, it may be that the recipe you are using doesn't call for enough fat. Try adding one or two extra tablespoonfuls.

Pick up marbles (two or three of them) and put them into your double boiler before turning on the fire. If water gets dangerously low, the marbles will bang away like mad. But you'll save the bottom of your boiler from burning out.

Fish odors from cooking utensils will vanish quickly if you add two or three tablespoons of ammonia to the dishwater.

Linen is a fussy fabric so beware ironing the creases in the same place in your napkins and tablecloths every time, for this causes breaks in the thread and wears out the linen.

Bookshelves should not be built over radiators or where books are exposed to strong sunlight. Heat or glaring sunlight will fade the bindings and warp the covers.

Chill candles in the refrigerator for 24 hours before using them on the table. They will burn evenly and will not drip.

When you're dusting the furniture, don't overlook the light bulbs. So

many housewives fail to realize that a two-second swipe with a cloth over a dusty bulb can increase your light as much as 50 per cent. (While you're at it wipe off the parchment shades, inside and out, with a damp cloth.)

Eliminate colored bulbs that serve no special purpose. They greatly lessen the actual light you get.

Make this simple test: Close the door of your refrigerator on a slip of paper. If you can pull it out easily, the chances are you are wasting electricity or gas and should have the door strip replaced at once.

STUDY GRASS GROWTH TO LEARN PASTURE MANAGEMENT

To practice good pasture management you should understand how the more important forage plants grow.

Pasture plants, like all others, are living factories. They take in raw materials — water and nutrients — through the roots and transport them through the stems to the leaves where, with the aid of sunlight and air, food is manufactured for life and growth.

These food products are then moved to all parts of the plant. When the transportation of raw materials through the roots runs low, the manufacturing process is slowed down or ceases altogether. Likewise, when leaves are reduced productive capacity is lowered.

The life of pasture plants, from germination of seed to old age and death, may extend over a few weeks, as in some annuals, or many years, as among many perennials, which have an advantage in that they can build up food reserves in their roots to be used for early growth the following year.

The growth cycle of mountain brome has been carefully studied. Primary growth begins before winter snow disappears and continues until the beginning of flower-stalk development. Active midsummer growth includes flower-stalk development, flowering, and seed production. During this period leaf growth is less active, but after seed ripening there is an important secondary leaf

growth. The storage of food reserves and the beginning of bud development for the following year take place at this time. Dormancy begins with the drying up of seed stalks and leaves.

There are three periods of root



Registered Angus Fatten on Kentucky 31 Fescue and Ladino Clover.

growth which alternate with other plant growth. The first occurs in early spring after melting of the snow, the second following flower-stalk production, and the third near the end of the season.

In early spring the food reserves stored in the roots and the lower stems of perennials the previous fall are soon exhausted. Further growth depends on plant food produced in

the new leaves. Too early grazing of these leaves will weaken the plant; if such grazing occurs for several years, the plant will starve and die.

The most active development period of pasture grasses is from the time the flower stalk forms until the seeds are ripe. Immediately following and up to the time the seed stalks and leaves begin to dry up, the plant assimilates and stores up most of its winter food reserves. Growth then depends on current food produc-

tion. Since this depends on leafage, the greater the leafage the more food can be produced for use and storage.

If a pasture is grazed rather closely more than once during the season, the interval between such grazing periods must be sufficient for it to recover fully from each cropping.

Every plant species has its particular place in the pasture association and holds that place as long as the combination of factors affecting it is favorable. A vigorous pasture owes its existence to the soil stability, fertility, and reasonably favorable soil moisture conditions maintained by the plant cover. If the stand of grasses and legumes has deteriorated, growing conditions are less favorable and the vegetative cover will show an invasion of weeds.

On subhumid and semi-arid ranges, the fibrous, spreading root systems of the perennial bunchgrasses may be several times greater than above-ground stems and leaves. If bunchgrasses are as abundant as the normal soil moisture will permit, these fibrous roots interlace between the tufts under what often appears to be small, bare soil spaces. This spreading root system helps to keep the top layer of soil mellow and porous and facilitates moisture penetration, which in turn makes more moisture available for growth.

DO YOU WANT TO KNOW . . .

THE SECRETS OF RELIGION DOWN THROUGH THE AGES

If you can stand the shocks and seek a modern scientific foundation for religion . . . mail this clipping and one dollar for "*In Search of Truth*," the most startling and enlightening 36 page booklet written on religion.

Address:

THE RELIGIOUS GENERATIONS FOUNDATION

5003 Oliver Avenue So.

Minneapolis 19, Minn.

A-111

Pride of ownership which farm families feel for their livestock and the care they show on them is an old story that probably had its beginnings when primitive man first domesticated animals.

Pride of farm families in their electrical systems and equipment is just as genuine and justifiable. But because these things are relatively new many farm families do not know the simple principles of care and maintenance which are essential for reaping the full benefit from their new servant, electricity.

The wiring system is not ordinarily visible. But don't forget that an adequate wiring system is a preliminary requirement for satisfactory use of power.

Step-one to having an adequate wiring system is to start right with careful planning. Plan to have a good wiring contractor install plenty of outlets of the correct type and plenty of circuits of adequate size wires, all protected by the correct sizes of circuit breakers or fuses at the panel or load center.

Step-two is to have the original installation inspected and have periodic re-inspections every few years and after any additions or alterations have been made in wiring.

If fuses blow out, replace them with the same size fuse—never with a piece of metal nor with a larger fuse. Fuses are safety valves. Replacing them with wrong size fuses or with metal takes away this protection.

Electric lights help mightily to brighten life on the farm and are great work savers compared to smoky oil lamps. But even electric lights call for some care. Reflectors, bulbs and shades should be cleaned or washed occasionally in order to get the maximum amount of light from the fixture or lamp. Occasionally a bulb becomes dark from age or burns out and must be replaced. When that happens, be sure to select the correct type, wattage, and voltage bulb for the purpose and fixture for which it will be used. For this information, consult the manager or electrification adviser of your REA co-op.

Movable and portable equipment present their own special care problems which should not be overlooked by owners who want to enjoy the maximum service from their possessions. Such appliances depend on the use of flexible cords with an attachment plug for connection to an appliance outlet. Any injury to the cord—or the use of the wrong kind of cord for that matter—is likely to cause trouble.

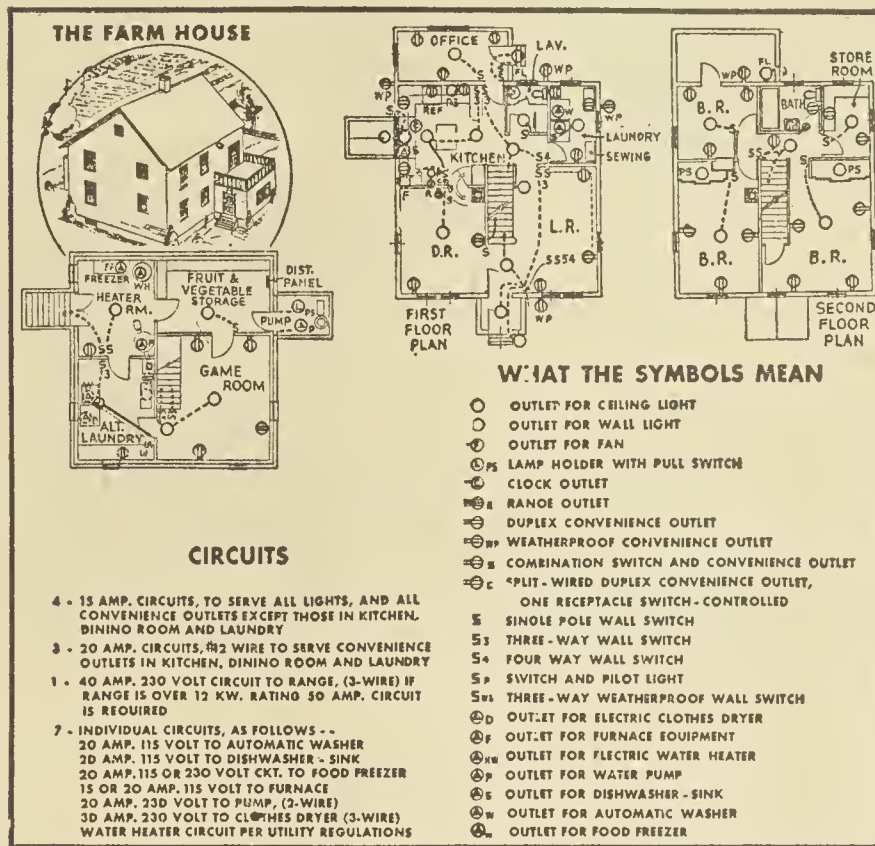
PRIDE IN OWNERSHIP

(Care and Use of Electric Systems)

By T. P. Branch

REA Power Utilization Specialist

U. S. Department of Agriculture



This residence equipped for full enjoyment of family

Never disconnect the appliance by pulling the cord. Instead, pull the plug from the convenience outlet and thus avoid the danger of breaking the cord wires or pulling them loose from the connecting plug. When cords are worn at the connection plug, they should be shortened and reconnected or should be replaced with new cords of similar type and quality. Keep cords free from grease and kinks. Protect them from being pinched or stepped on. See to it that prongs of attachment plugs are kept straight and parallel to each other in order to provide a suitable connection.

Using the right type of cord is very important. For example, a rubber covered cord is suitable for use with lamps, radios and so forth but should never be used with heating equipment which requires a special type of cord having asbestos or heat resisting insulation. Heavy duty equipment requires heavy duty cords, for the reason that thicker wires and heavier insulation are required to carry a strong current of electricity safely and protection against hard usage. Drop cords or light fixtures do not carry enough electricity for most ap-

pliances. These should be connected to a wall outlet.

As different types of equipment call for different treatment, and care, it's important to read carefully and follow the manufacturer's directions. If no directions are attached, ask your dealer or write the manufacturer.

Guard electric equipment against falls. Avoid over-heating appliances. Never put a heating element in water except one made specifically for immersion. Appliances should be cleaned regularly, however. Wipe off any spilled food immediately from electric cooking appliances, using a dry cloth on hot surfaces. After the equipment has cooled, clean with a soapy cloth. Rinse with a damp cloth and dry with a soft, clean rag. Space or air heaters should occasionally have dust removed from reflectors, grills or guards. No heating device should be cleaned while connected to a circuit. Always disconnect an appliance when you are through using it.

Electrical equipment works hard for farm families, but to keep them on the job requires care.



LEE HATLEY

Manager, Burke-McDowell EMC
and Executive Committeeman
of N.R.E.C.A.

Region I Meeting At Atlantic City

The annual regional meeting of the National Rural Electric Cooperative Association for members of North Carolina cooperatives has been scheduled for Atlantic City on October 29th and 30th. A strong North Carolina delegation is expected to attend headed by popular Lee Hatley, manager of Burke-McDowell EMC and Executive Committeeman for this region. Mr. Hatley has suggested that co-op representatives to this important meeting make their hotel reservations immediately. Heading the list of notable speakers for the regional meeting will be Mr. Riggs



A familiar sight at many Co-op Annual Meetings is the Crowning of the Beauty Queen. Above, Harvey Dinkins, Winston-Salem Journal, presents Miss Sarah Nell Hoots with First Prize at the Davie E.M.C. Annual Meeting in Mocksville.

Shepherd, newly appointed assistant to the REA Administrator.

One of the most popular features ever to be offered at the annual meetings of the REA financed coopera-

tives this summer has been the beauty contests. Cooperatives participating in the state-wide program to select "Miss North Carolina REA" have gone all-out in their efforts to find the best possible candidate served by the co-op.

ELECTRICAL TIPS FOR THE HOME

If You Plan to Fix Up a Study Area for Your Child . . .



DON'T overlook the importance of proper lighting. Poor illumination in the study area can cause eyestrain and all-around fatigue. A common result: less interest in school work and lower marks.



DO select a well-designed study lamp. To avoid tiring contrasts between light and dark, provide additional light from valances, ceiling or cornices. Be sure to add handy switches near entrances.

Competition has been keen at all the co-op contests and beauty selected in most cases was only one of many beautiful girls attending. With the possibility of statewide publicity for next year members can look forward to an even bigger and better contest when annual meeting time rolls around again.

Winners of 14 cooperative beauty contests are now awaiting the final event to be held in Raleigh on November 20th and 21st. All local co-op winners will compete at the November meeting of the REA state association for the state title and the winner of this coveted honor will represent North Carolina at the meeting of the National Rural Electric Cooperative Association in Chicago in March. At the Chicago meeting "Miss Rural Electrification, USA" will be selected. Advance guessers give North Carolina a good chance to win the national title . . .

IN ACTION

SOUTH RIVER EMC ANNUAL MEETING SCHEDULED NOV. 16TH

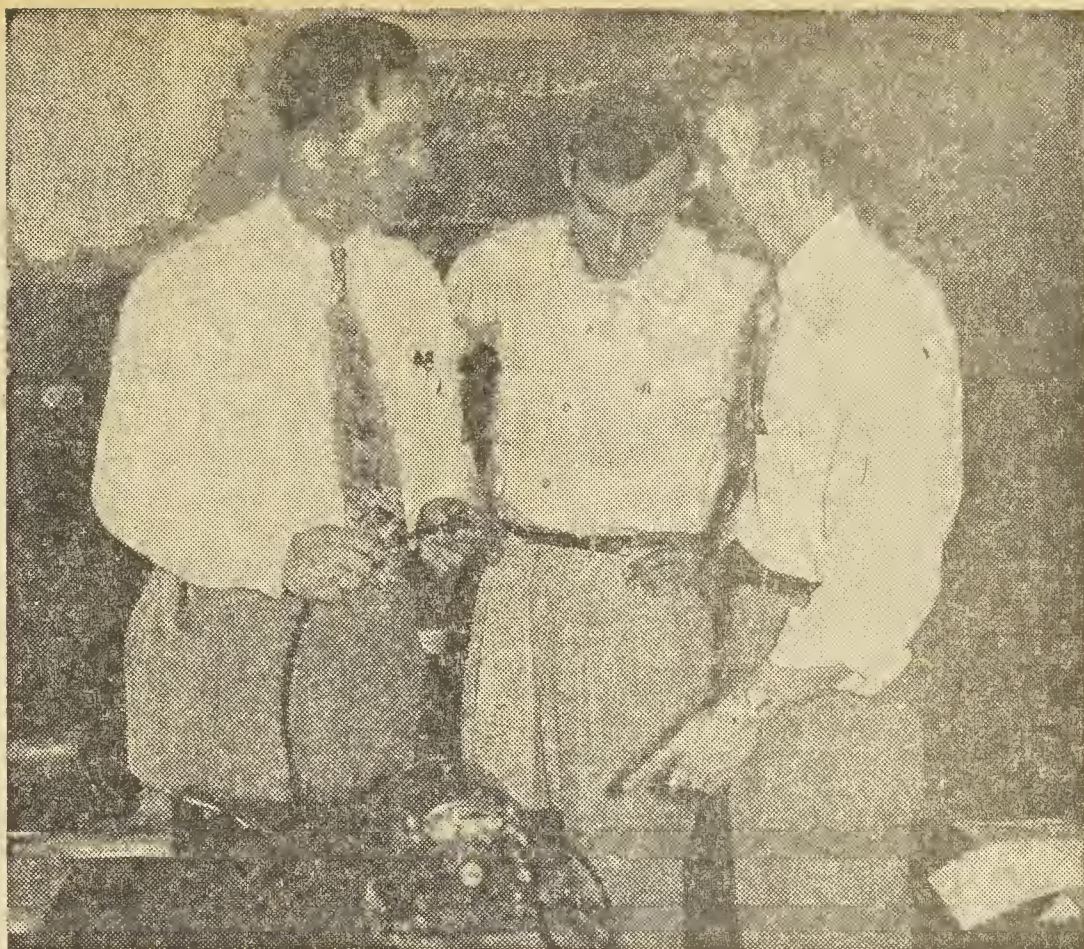
Members of the South River Electric Membership Corporation are looking forward to their annual meeting to be held in the Armory at Dunn, N. C., on November 16th. The largest crowd of people ever to attend a meeting of any kind in Dunn made the last annual meeting of this progressive cooperative something to remember.

A well planned program is being worked out by Electrification Advisor Emmet Byrd and Manager R. R. Edwards. Outstanding feature of the program will be the beauty contest which according to Mr. Byrd will produce the winner of the North Carolina title. The South River contest will be the last contest on the local level before the finals in Raleigh and Mr. Byrd is convinced that he will have the last minute winner . . . Contestants are already filing entry forms for the Dunn contest and from a quick peek at the photographs of these entrants one is inclined to think that perhaps Mr. Byrd might be right. Local merchants in Dunn are planning for the event and as usual are offering the co-op every assistance. Prizes galore will be given to lucky members attending so an interesting and gay time is expected by all.

New Committee Appointed To Supervise Magazine

Three new members have been appointed to the important Membership Education and Publication Committee of the State Association and one member re-appointed by President R. R. Edwards. In announcing the appointments Mr. Edwards pointed out that it was his intention to give statewide representation to the committee as well as the benefit of some fresh thinking chairman of the newly appointed committee is Leslie Rucker, manager of Edgecombe-Martin EMC with headquarters in Tarboro. W. C. Carlton, manager of Carteret-Craven EMC and Lee Hatley, manager of Burke-McDowell EMC were added as new members and Heyward R. McKinney, manager of Pee Dee, EMC was re-appointed.

The membership Education and
THE CAROLINA FARMER




Electrification Advisors, Elmer Allred, right, and Emmett Byrd, center, discuss electric motors with REA Specialist, Earl L. Arnold.

Publication Committee controls the the publication of the official magazine THE CAROLINA FARMER and supervises the editorial policies of the magazine. One of the first problems that will face the committee is a decision as to whether or not the state magazine should be continued. Recommendations from all committees has been requested

by President Edwards in an effort to formulate a state program of sufficient importance to induce the co-operatives in the state to work together for the common good. Important among those recommendations will be a report of the new Membership Education and Publication Committee as regards your state magazine.

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destroys MICE and RATS

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"unbelievable" . . . "worked like magic"—that's what thankful farmers, shop owners and others tell us after using modern d-CON.

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YOU OUTSMART THE RATS WITH d-CON

d-CON is a tested and proven product. Comes with an iron-clad money-back guarantee. Enough for the average farm, only . . . **\$2.98**

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NAME

ADDRESS

CITY STATE

HAZARDS TO NEW PASTURE AND MEADOW SEEDLINGS

Failure of seeds to germinate, destruction of seeds by insects or rodents after sowing, too deep coverage of seed, failure of seed to break through a soil crust, freezing of seedlings from too early spring sowing, dampening-off of seedlings before and after emergence, and insufficient moisture to support seedlings, are all recognized as causes of poor early stands in pastures and meadows, which by farmers are usually, but often incorrectly charged to "poor seed."

What appears soon after the appearance of the seedlings above ground to be a good stand often turns out to be a poor, thin stand of both grasses and legumes. The causes for these later losses are usually not difficult to locate but are not always recognized, understood, or easily remedied.

PROPER INOCULATION

With legumes, lack of proper inoculation is one of the frequent causes of loss of early stands. Since there are on the market today suitable commercial cultures for practically all cultivated legumes, this cause can always be eliminated by proper inoculation at time of sowing.

Acid soils may not prevent germination of legume seeds, but they do often prevent plant development. In strong acid soils, seedlings soon show the lack of lime by slow growth and sickly appearance. Many plants die in a few weeks time, and others during first winter. Many a clover or alfalfa failure which is attributed to poor seed, dry weather or other unfavorable condition, is really because of insufficient lime.

Legume seeds will germinate well in a poor soil, but by weak growth and lack of vigor the seedlings soon show the effect of starvation, which makes them susceptible to disease and winter damage. Probably, because of its effect in stimulating root growth, nothing helps more in establishing a legume than an abundance of available phosphorus in the soil. Applications of superphosphate, or where potash is also likely to be deficient, of 0-14-6 or a top-dressing of manure are often worth more than their cost in helping to insure a good stand of legumes.

Insects and diseases frequently

cause more or less injury to the young forage seedlings, sometimes causing near-total losses. Examples are the clover leaf weevil, pea aphids, grasshoppers and leafhoppers, among insects; and anthracnose and damping-off, among diseases.

Drought is a common and serious enemy of young grass and legume stands. However, when crops are sown without the competition of a companion or so-called "nurse" crop, it is usually only on very droughty soils, particularly sands, that difficulty from drought is encountered in spring planting. Even in years of

severe drought, alfalfa and clover sown alone in the spring usually survive.

WEEDS

Weeds may do forage crops as much or more harm than to cereals, and be worth nothing. They may also appear after the companion crop has been harvested, so that means for their control are important. Usually, the only practice control for weeds in the new stands of mixed grasses and legumes is mowing; in certain pure grass stands and those including white clover and Ladino, 2, 4-D treatment may be effective.

Winter killing is a frequent hazard of seedlings in cold climates. It may follow late fall sowing, poor development on account of drought, or lack of nutrients, or lime, untimely clipping, or poorly adapted seed.

Here's the Distinction Between "Certified" and Other High Quality Seed

Certification of variety by authorized State certifying agencies gives assurance of trueness to type for new and improved varieties of certain field crop seeds. New, improved alfalfas such as Ranger, Buffalo, and Atlantic, and clovers such as Kenland and Midland in which the seed is indistinguishable from ordinary seed, are certified as to inheritance and quality, to protect the buyer.

However, the great bulk of processed, tested, and labeled seed available to the American farmer today is not certified seed, and does not lend itself to certification. Without this supply of high-quality seed furnished by the field seed industry, American agriculture could not carry on at its present high level of production.

Perhaps less than 3 per cent of all small-seeded legumes and grasses is certified, and a much smaller per cent of cereals and large legume seeds. The protection to the buyer as to the quality of this non-certified seed is the analysis tag or label. If the seed is from a reputable seedsmen, the tag will show the kind, the purity, the germination, and give other information fully describing

the quality. Untagged seed, however glowingly described, or uncleaned and untested seed from a neighbor, or "bargain" seed offered by unknown peddlers, will not be bought by the careful farmer. He knows, regardless of how "cheap" it is, that it probably would be the costliest in the end.

Occasionally a well-intentioned writer desiring to caution the farmer against using poor, weedy seed, will suggest that the farmer insist on "high quality certified seed." The writer in most cases probably has in mind tested seed of known quality from a reliable source, properly tagged, rather than "certified" seed in its strictly-applied meaning.

Unfortunately, confusion has arisen in the minds of many farmers through this somewhat loose use of the word "certified."

The seed the farmer is wanting to buy most likely is one of those kinds that does not exist as certified seed. Such kinds either have no recognized varietal differences, or the seeds are readily distinguishable by appearance in analyses.

Certification cannot cover most of the farm seed in use today, nor is certification necessary for this large volume of high quality refined seed.

Tobacco Diseases Challenge Farmers

(Continued from Page 9)

4. In almost every instance where the loss of a resistant variety was great, there was a heavy infestation of nematodes of one kind or another. The question arises immediately if the weakened plant with its root system damaged by nematodes is more susceptible and may become infested with black shank in an earlier stage than if the plant and root systems are healthy. (The heavy infestation of the plant roots with nematodes was largely responsible for the rapid ripening and premature firing under the hot, dry weather conditions late in the past harvest season.) At any rate, growers are urged to get some experience with soil treatment by treating at least a part of their acreage with DD or Dowfume W-40 where root knot or meadow nematode is bad. The roots of tobacco plants should be plowed up as soon as possible after the harvest is completed. The sun will kill many of the nematodes when the tobacco roots are exposed.

5. With hot, dry weather prevailing during and following transplanting, there was more than the usual amount of fertilizer injury to the root system. Again the question arises whether a large percentage of the plants, even with resistant varieties, may have become infected with black shank as a result of a damaged root system and a weakened plant. Fertilizer should be applied in such way as to reduce injury to the root system to a minimum. This can be done by using a band placement distributor or making a split application.

6. There was more than the usual amount of wireworm injury, and again there is a question of whether a larger per cent of the plants will become infected with black shank where the roots and lower stalk are damaged by the wireworm or cutworm. Treatment for wireworm control will reduce difficulties caused by this pest.

7. Where resistant varieties failed to live satisfactorily, many of the plants appeared to be sick with black shank and seemed to be struggling to survive. Hot, dry weather seemed to be taking the moisture out of the plant faster than the damaged root system could replace it. This perhaps resulted in the death of many plants that otherwise might have recovered had the rainfall been better distributed and the temperature mild. Many growers noted that plants of resistant varieties which were sick

from black shank made a considerable recovery, if they were not too far gone, when a shower came. It is recognized that black shank spreads faster in rainy weather, but the very hot, dry weather seemed to kill a larger percentage of the infected plants than would likely have been killed under conditions of more favorable growth.

8. Growers should avoid transplanting resistant varieties late in hot weather. Reasonable early transplanting is best.

9. Careful harvesting of uniformly ripe tobacco will do much toward eliminating undesirable characteristics of varieties criticized by the buying companies.

Along with these suggestions, each grower should, of course, follow other good practices and proper management in order to offset or overcome as many of the unfavorable conditions as possible.

A word of caution is in order. When a variety is described as "resistant," this does not mean it is considered immune from attacks of black shank. Of the varieties available, only moderate resistance to black shank is offered by Dixie Bright 101, Oxford 1, Oxford 1-181, and most of the Vestas. Dixie Bright 102, Vesta 30, and Vesta 33 are more highly resistant.

Among the black shank resistant varieties, Dixie Bright 102 and 101 are producing the best cigarette quality tobacco under North Carolina conditions. The yield of 101 generally is superior to other black shank resistant lines. The leaves of the variety are tender under conditions of rapid growth. It is susceptible to several of the leaf spots diseases and appears susceptible to nematodes. It has moderate resistance to black shank and high resistance to Granville wilt. The variety needs to become very ripe before priming—almost to the extent of beginning to fire at the tip. If 101 tends to cure too bright this can usually be partially overcome by allowing the leaf to become well ripened in the field and yellow in the barn.

Dixie Bright 102 is of high quality, produces moderate yields (usually about 200 to 300 pounds less per acre than 101), is not as brittle as 101 but apparently is just as susceptible to leaf spot diseases. The 102 strain is highly resistant to both black shank and Granville wilt. It needs to be dried faster than other varieties during the leaf-curing process.

Dixie Bright 101 and 102 do not tend to button prematurely under dry weather conditions as do Oxford 1, Mammoth Gold, Hicks, Gold Dollar, and Vesta 30.

Honeybees Needed In Defense Effort

Farmers have known for years that honeybees were useful not only as gatherers of honey but also as pollinators of seed, fruit and fiber crops. Now Uncle Sam has discovered that bees are vital to the defense effort.

Beeswax, a by-product of honey, is needed for coating war munitions and for the manufacture of airplanes. Although the wax is in short supply, no satisfactory substitute for it is known.

Beekeeping specialists point out that bees make their comb out of beeswax. After they gorge themselves with honey, their wax glands secrete a liquid that hardens when it comes into contact with the air. This material is used by bees as capping for the cells of honey and for cells where the young bees are hatched, as well as for the combs which hold the honey and serve as cradles for the young bees.

Beekeepers are urged to save all of their precious beeswax and sell it to dealers. The price is higher now than ever before.

Small amounts of wax may be melted down by heating in hot water. It should not be allowed to boil. When it cools a cake of solid wax will be floating on top of the water.

For information on how to handle old combs and large amounts of wax, farmers are instructed to write the Extension Beekeeper, State College Station, Raleigh, and ask for Information Sheet No. 3 titled "Salvaging Beeswax."



SOCIAL ENGINEERING

(Continued from Page 8)

become a key factor in the thinking of the people. There is also a social impact as shown by the fact that farm girls are refusing to marry farm boys unless there is an electrified farm home in the picture. Electricity is increasing farm production and the productivity per farm.

Community Improvement

With the coming of rural electrification in North Carolina the possibilities of industrial development became desirable and the rural communities were told to prepare for their coming. In North Carolina, agricultural planning committees have been set up for the purpose of long range planning for community and rural advancement. Working with these committees and helping with the formation of such plans is usually found the manager of the local electric cooperative.

Rural industrialization of the areas now served by the REA financed co-operatives is not too far advanced because of the uncertain source of wholesale power and the necessity of providing rural industry with trouble-free power at economical rates. Long range planning by progressive cooperatives include the possibility of establishing facilities for the generation and transmission of sufficient power to do this important job as well as provide the extra power that will be needed for the general expansion of rural use of electricity.

In many states such facilities have been established by REA cooperatives and in North Carolina at least one cooperative (Blue Ridge EMC) is making plans to build it's own source of power so that the needs for industrial development can be met.

Social Engineering

The matter of "Social Engineering" as a fourth operation of the REA financed cooperatives can better be understood when we consider both the exceptionally fast growth of electric use and the fact that in almost every case the cooperatives must depend on the private utilities for its wholesale power. It's only natural to assume that the utilities will provide power for their city and industrial customers first and sell what they have left over to the co-operatives. Already the power that the utilities in North Carolina are willing to sell to the co-ops is less than enough and is far too little to satisfy even the most meager demands of rural industry. Because of

this rural power shortage there arises a need for SOCIAL ENGINEERING.

Social Engineering will be applied to the co-op operation through educational programs designed to help the co-op members make the best possible use of the electricity available. Unlike the utility whose consumer service department is interested only in activities that will induce an increase in the use of electricity, the social engineer for the co-op will very soon find it necessary to develop ways and means whereby he will be able to help his members to do a good job with less electric power. Making the most of what you have will be an important function of the social engineer.

A constant supply of factual information designed to keep the member informed as to the true state of affairs regarding the electric power situation in North Carolina's rural areas will also be an important function of the co-op social engineer. Utilities will use every method available to explain their inability to supply sufficient power to the rural people through their cooperative and the people will be interested in the true facts. A keen interest in the complete social and economic structure of the rural community and an honest desire to be of service will be the working tools of the social engineer.

The expanded use of electric power in our cities and urban homes has given us a definite idea of what we can soon expect in our rural areas. There are more than 400 uses for electricity on the farm and in the farm home so it is safe to assume that very soon the value of farm electric using devices will equal or exceed the 20 per cent of the total property value now true in our cities. This will involve a very substantial investment on the part of our rural people and because they will be able to expect little or no help from the utilities they must turn to their co-operative for advice and assistance in the establishment of a power-use program. The proper application of electric power to farm jobs in the most economical manner possible will be an important function of "social engineering."

Time will provide the answer to the power shortage that is hindering rural advancement in North Carolina. Private utilities have steadfastly refused to recognize the need for more generation and transmission facilities even in the face of overwhelming facts that have become topics for

everyday conversation. It is therefore mandatory to a well planned "social engineering" program that North Carolina rural electric cooperatives continue to plan for their own source of power. The protection of the investment our farmers have made and will continue to make in electrical appliances must be provided by their cooperative and only by securing an ever increasing supply of power for their use can such investments be protected. Constant assurances that the co-op is doing everything possible to obtain such a power source in another important part of the "social engineering" program.

In spite of the obvious trends and the easily recognizable danger signals that indicate the rapid approach of the time when "social engineering" will become one of the most important operations of the cooperative if it is to retain the full support of its members, many North Carolina co-op seem to regard the matter with a complete lack of interest. Some of our cooperatives, however, have long recognized the need for such a service and have taken steps to develop a program for the fullest use of such a service in the interest of their members.

Nine of North Carolina 32 REA financed cooperatives send copies of THE CAROLINA FARMER to their members as a part of their "social engineering" program. Seventeen co-ops now publish monthly newsletters in an effort to keep their members informed about local co-op activities.

WATTS COOKING

(Continued from Page 5)

by the actions of the power lobbyists. The smoke is still rising from the fight that was made by the power lobby to prevent the construction of steam plants by the government or with government financing that might have prevented the power shortage that now places the Southeast in second place as the worst place in the United States so far as power is concerned.

Until something definite is done to provide more power in North Carolina we can forget about the possibility of securing our share of the new defense plants that are being built. We can forget about rural industry and many other things that would increase our standard of living . . . About all we can do is hope that the REA co-ops will get together one of these days and provide a source of power that will take care of at least our rural needs.

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Z-3

Editorially Speaking

CO-OP TAXATION

In the effort to adjourn soon, legislative action is popping hot and heavy on Capitol Hill this month. It is a dangerous time in one sense, since some hurried actions may not be adequately considered before they are adopted.

The Senate Finance Committee provided an example when it reversed itself on co-op taxes. An earlier "tentative" decision to tax all refunds to co-op members as "profits" of the cooperative was modified to the point of elimination early this month.

Rural electric cooperatives are apparently not directly affected by the revised recommendations of the committee. The Senate Finance Committee measure struck principally at farmer purchasing and marketing cooperatives with assets of over \$100,000. But it did leave electric co-ops in an exposed position.

The National Tax Equality Association, with its heavy power company financing, is trying to knock off one by one consumer co-ops, farmer co-ops, savings and loan associations and mutual insurance companies.

Together these groups are strong enough to defend their rights. Those rights are the same as any other business, which would not be taxed on overcharges refunded to their customers.

Among other legislation which may face hasty action after abbreviated hearings are reorganization bills, other taxes and controls. It is a time for farm organization leaders to be alert at their posts. NTEA is only one of the special interest groups and big business lobbies poisoning for a quick jab whenever they can.

REA FACES POSSIBLE REORGANIZATION

Hearings are being held on a bill to reorganize the Department of Agriculture, which would affect the organization and administration of the Rural Electrification Administration.

REA would remain as one of the eight separate "service" divisions of the department. However, it would lose a certain amount of autonomy and identification which has sparked the agency and kept it out of the realm of political influence. At the present time the REA administrator is appointed by the President with

the consent of the Senate for a ten-year term of office. Under one of the reorganization bills being considered, heads of all of the "services" would be appointed by the Secretary of Agriculture.

In addition, the Secretary would have authority to transfer rural electrification functions to other agencies within the department and to control personnel appropriations accordingly. While REA has had the support of all the Secretaries, past and present, friends of the agency point out the dangers of making it completely sub-

STATEMENT OF THE OWNERSHIP, MANAGEMENT, CIRCULATION, ETC., REQUIRED BY THE ACTS OF CONGRESS OF AUGUST 24, 1912, AND MARCH 3, 1933, of The Carolina Farmer, published monthly at Raleigh, North Carolina, for October, 1951.

State of North Carolina
County of Wake (SS)

Before me, a Notary Public in and for the state and county aforesaid, personally appeared J. E. Nicholson, who, having been duly sworn according to law, deposes and says that he is the president and manager of THE CAROLINA FARMER, and that the following is, to the best of his knowledge and belief, a true statement of the ownership, management, etc., of the aforesaid publication for the date shown in the above caption required by the act of August 24, 1912, as amended by the act of March 3, 1933, embodied in section 537, Postal Laws and Regulations, to wit:

1. That the names and addresses of the publisher, editor, managing editor, and business managers are: Publisher, Russell G. Simmons, Greensboro, North Carolina; Editor and Manager, J. E. Nicholson, Raleigh, North Carolina; Managing Editor, Bill Crowell, Raleigh, North Carolina; Business Manager, none.

2. That the owners are: The Carolina Farmer Publishing Company, Inc., P. O. Box 2854, Raleigh, North Carolina. Stockholders owning one per cent or more of its stock are as follows: J. E. Nicholson, Raleigh, North Carolina; Russell G. Simmons, Greensboro, North Carolina; Lucile Hart Nicholson, Raleigh, North Carolina; Mary Jeanne Simmons, Greensboro, North Carolina.

3. That the known bondholders, mortgages, and other security holders owning or holding 1 per cent or more of total amount of bonds, mortgages, or other securities are: There are none.

4. That the two paragraphs next above, giving the names, stockholders, and security holders, if any, contain not only the list of stockholders and security holders as they appear upon the books of the company but also, in cases where the stockholders or security holder appears upon the books of the company as trustee or in any other fiduciary relation, the name of the person or corporation for whom such trustee is acting, is given; also that the said two paragraphs contain statements embracing affiant's full knowledge and belief as to the circumstances and conditions under which stockholders and security holders who do not appear upon the books of the company as trustees, hold stock and securities in a capacity other than that of a bona fide owner; and this affiant has no reason to believe that any other person, association, or corporation has any interest direct or indirect in the said stock, bonds, or other securities than as so stated by him.

J. E. NICHOLSON

Editor and Manager.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 29th day of September, 1951.

JAMES R. SLOO

Notary Public

Wake County, N. C.

My commission expires January 23, 1952.

WHO ASKED YOU?

"Who Asked You?" is the challenging advertisement containing the latest private power company propaganda for stopping the Federal government in development of the nation's hydro-electric power. It is an effort to anger as well as confuse the public on the issue of public power.

Actually, the American people have for decades supported at the polls regulation of private power as well as expanding development of hydro power. Electric power was a larger political issue in the 1930's than it is today, but there are good reasons it may become equally important during the defense program.

One reason is that power companies are not expanding their power-producing capacity as rapidly as defense programs require in many areas, and at the same time they continue to oppose the Federal power developments which could help fill out defense production requirements. In the Northwest, for instance, the huge quantities of power required for aluminum, atomic energy and other defense projects has created a dangerous shortage of electric energy. At midmonth, Bonneville had to cut off 245,000 kilowatts serving aluminum and other defense industries. Over the country as a whole, expansion of electric power is running 15% below defense goals this year and the outlook is that it will be 20% below 1952 goals.

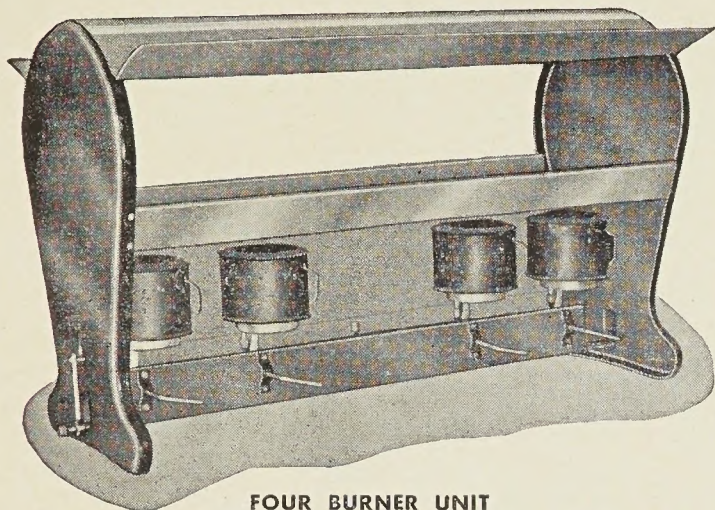
That is a serious situation likely to arouse the public more than any "Who Asked You?" questions.

Another reason electric power may become an important political issue is related to the first. Power company propaganda is angering many Senators and Representatives by the bold, rough-shod methods being used with lavish extravagance to influence legislation. The nation-wide "Who Asked You?" advertising is an example. The ad attempts to dismiss power shortages as talk—mere talk — of "the 'planners' who favor socialized electricity." In turn, by implication, the "Socialist" label is applied to a Congressman or a farmer who happens to see hydro-electric development in his district as an opportunity for expansion of production of lower-cost electricity. The public is going to begin to wonder sooner or later why defense production is curtailed by power shutdowns.

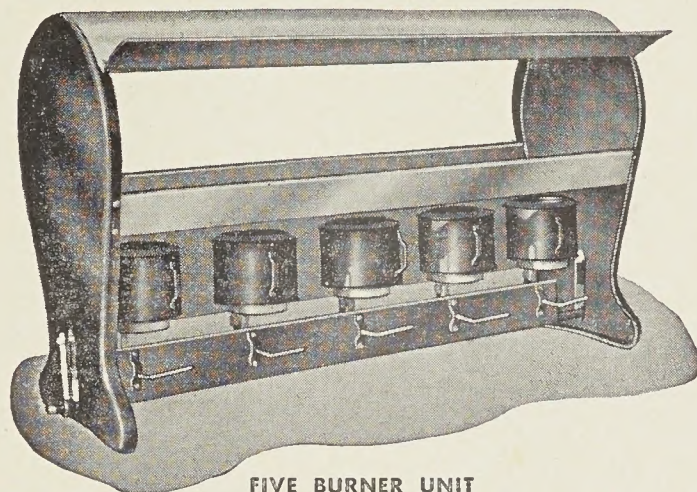
PRESENTING THE NEW 1952 HENRY VANN MODELS

● A TOBACCO CURING SYSTEM TO FIT ANY BARN SIZE

● PLUS CONTROLLED VENTILATION

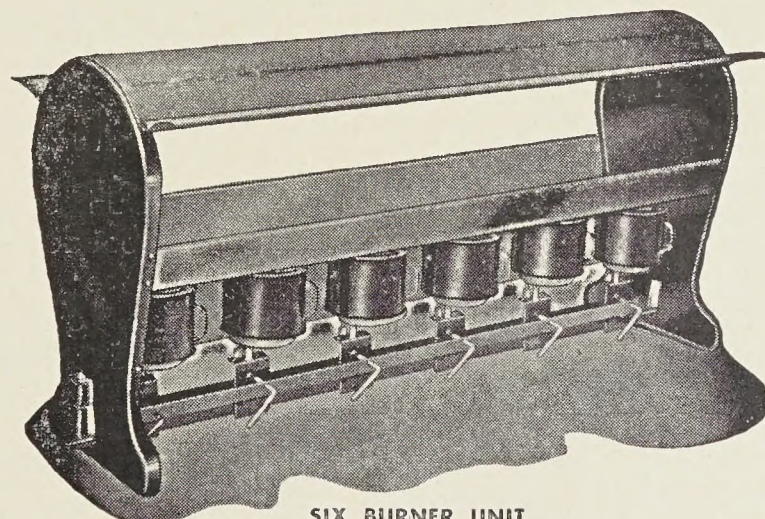


FOUR BURNER UNIT
12'x12' BARN — 4 UNITS



FIVE BURNER UNIT
14'x14' BARN — 4 UNITS
18'x18' BARN — 6 UNITS

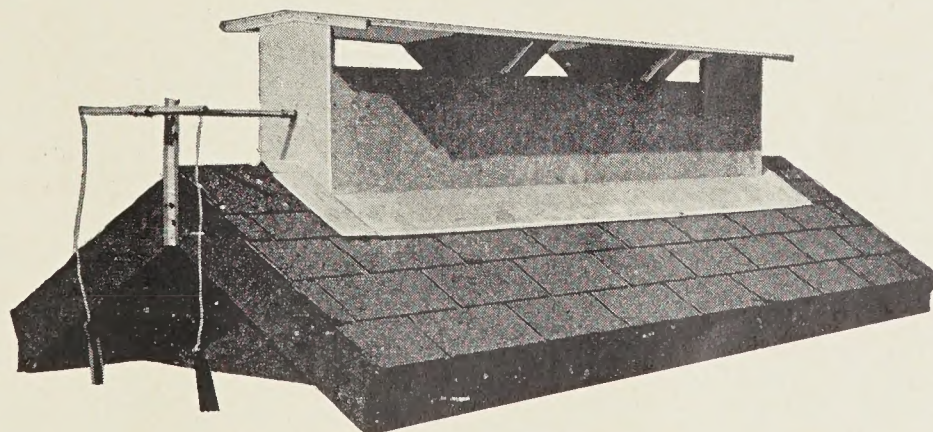
.....
All units have the famous "Quick Heat" features that have made the Henry Vann Curing Systems the choice of tobacco farmers everywhere.
.....



SIX BURNER UNIT
16'x16' BARN — 4 UNITS
16'x20' OR 20'x20' BARN — 6 UNITS

.....
Engineering advances in design for 1952 make the Henry Vann Curers the most efficient and easily operated curers on the market today.
.....

.....
Controlled ventilation is recommended by N. C. State College Tobacco Specialists.
.....



.....
The Henry Vann controlled ventilator is designed to last for years.
.....

HENRY VANN VENTILATOR

Visit Your Local Dealer and See the Complete Henry Vann Line for 1952

Henry Vann Industries, Inc.

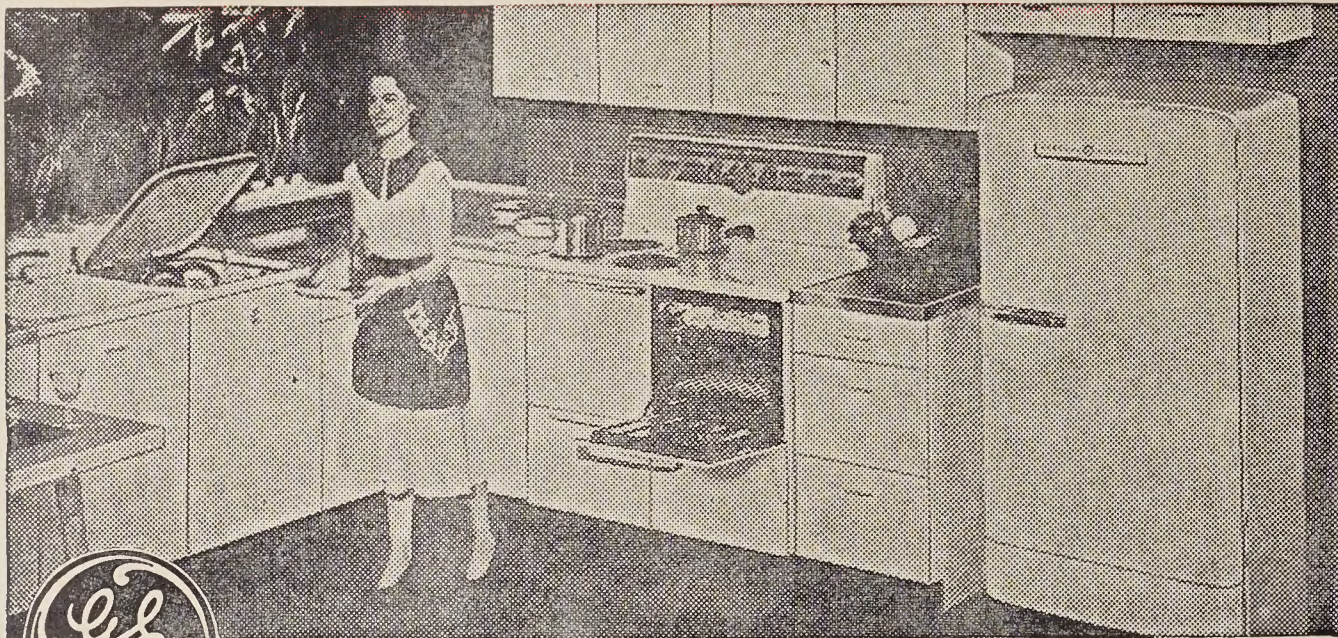
Manufacturers

BOX 490

CLINTON, N. C.

PHONE 3300

WANT TO WIN THIS COMPLETE G-E ALL-ELECTRIC KITCHEN?



This beautiful General Electric Kitchen will be awarded to the 1st Grand Prize Bonus Award winner in Pillsbury's Best 3rd Grand National \$100,000 Recipe and Baking Contest.



**DEPENDABLE
GENERAL
ELECTRIC
SPACE MAKER
REFRIGERATOR**



**G-E ELECTRIC SINK WITH
AUTOMATIC DISHWASHER**



**GENERAL ELECTRIC PRE-
CISION-BUILT ALL-STEEL
CABINETS**



**GENERAL
ELECTRIC
DISPOSALL®**
Never touch
garbage again!



**G-E "SPEED COOKING"
STRATOLINER RANGE**

**YOUR G-E
ALL-ELECTRIC
KITCHEN WILL
INCLUDE THESE
MATCHED APPLIANCES**

**Visit Your G-E
Dealer for Details**

**Hurry To Your
G. E. Dealers
REGISTER AND GET
COMPLETE DETAILS!**



This and many other wonderful General Electric Appliances will be given as Bonus Awards in the Pillsbury Contest to contestants who have registered for the awards. You must register to be eligible.

Walker Martin, Inc.

Authorized Distributor

Z-3

RALEIGH

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